ambretta proclaimed the republic.

Flight of the Empress.

charged with the care and with the superintendence of the departure of more than 30,000 people, expelled from their

imagine, considering so large a popula-

when the expulsion of the Germans from

Height of New Interior

Department Building.

PLANS FOR A STADIUM

ignated sites and designs for the general

scheme of improvement in the capital, The commission, of which Daniel C. French, of Glendale, Mass., is chairman,

is composed of Frederick Low Olmstead,

of Brookline, Mass.; Cass Gilbert, of New York City; Edwin H. Blashfield, of New

York City; Charles Moore, of Detroit, Mich., and Pierce Anderson, of Chicago.

mes upon so short a notice.

### **AUTOISTS' GUIDE** TO GETTYSBURG

Run to Historic Battlefield Is Only Seventy-five Miles from This City.

GOOD ROADS ON WAY

Return Trip Is Made by Way of Westminster if One So Desires.

was on July 1, 1863, that the armies of the North and South met at the little Pennsylvania town of Gettyaburg and ight for three days in what is claimed by many to have been the most bloody conflict of all time. Who won the battle has never been definitely decided, though admitted that failure of victory and the hopes of the South. No one rushed the hopes of the South. No one he has never visited the battlefield can have any real conception of the magni-tude of the struggle that took place there tude of the struggle that took place there fifty-one years ago. Not only is the trip by motor interesting and instructive because the route from Washington is for a large part that followed by the Confederate army in its advance on Gettysburg, but the vinit to the points of interest in the battle ground are robbed of all tedium if made in a machine.

The battlefield is now a national reservation and more than \$1,000,000 has been expended in marking the important points and beautifying the grounds, which cover

expended in marking the important points and beautifying the grounds, which cover twenty-five square miles.

To go to the Gettysburg battlefield from Washington the motorist passes through Frederick, the home of the Poet Whittier's mythical Barbara Frietchie and famous as the birthplace of Francis and famous as the birthplace of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner." From Frederick to Emmittaburg the road winds along the base of the Ridge Mountains, and is as smooth as a billiard table.

The last ten miles from Emmittsburg

will be found rather rough. The road is and looks as though it had not been touched\_since the heavy artillery of the Federal army was dragged over it in

The return trip can be made via Westminster, a hustling Maryland town, if one so desires. 6.6—Leave Farragut square and go north

on Connecticut avenue to 8.2-Depont circle. 0.3-West on Massachusetts avenue.
24-Cross trolley tracks and immediately turn right into Rockville pike and

follow tracks to
6.3-Keep straight ahead on pike, leaving tracks to left.
10.8-Meet trolley and follow tracks to
12.5-Rockville. Pass courthouse on left

follow tracks to

and
14.5—Turn sharp right at Wakefield's
store into Frederick road. From this
point keep with main line of wires all the way to Frederick, passing the fol

lowing points: 18.8—Cross railroad into Gaithersburg-27.6—Clarksburg-

38.7-Hyattstown. 28.6-Toll-gate. Turn left just beyond. 38.3-Cross bridge over Monocacy River. 29.3-Cross bridge over Baltimore and

Ohio Railroad. 42.5-Frederick. Patrick and Market streets. Keep on Market street to 42.6—At fountain bear right. 42.5—Cross railroad to toll gate.

44.8-Turn sharp left between two brick houses: keep on macadam road to Em-

mittsburg, passing following points: 45.5—Cross railroad. 42.5—Keep to left with wires. 42.7-Take left fork.

50.1-Keep to left with main line wires 50.2-Take left fork.
54.6-Cross trolley tracks.
55.6-Cross railroad and keep to right

with main line wires.

57.8-Thurmont 58.2—Center of town. Straight ahead. 58.3—Bear left under railroad bridge. 58.5—Turn right with wires.

53.4-Cross two bridges; keep to left.

80.5—Cross bridge: keep on up hill, 64.7—Toll-gate. Sharp turn to left. 85.5—Emmitaburg. Straight on arou fountain and pass brick wall on right.

66.1—Cross bridge. 56.8—Take left fork. 57.7—Cross covered bridge. 69.0—Cross roads. Streight ahead, pass-

ing vellow house on right. 70.0-Cross covered bridge 72.3—Entrance to battlefield. Bear left into macadam road. (Speed limit eight miles per hour.) The limit must be ob-

74.3-Turn right at Yellow House.

75.2-Cross railroad. 75.4-Gettysburg. Straight ahead to 76.6-City square. trolley. 77.7-Cross bridge.

79.4-Cross bridge and keep straight ahead with wires. \$1.7-Keep straight ahead with wires

86.5-Pennsylvania-Maryland line. 81.1-Toll-gate. Carlton. 80.3-Union Mills. Cross bridge. 86.5-Westminster. Turn right rossing railroad.

reasing railread.

7.4-Pags read to left.

7.5-Pass read to left.

9.3-Pass read to left.

9.3-Bear left and keep straight ahead. reasing railroad.

\$8.4-Bear left and pass brick barn.

\$8.9-Bear left keeping middle road.

\$8.5-Keep straight abead.

\$0.7-Cross-roads. Turn sharp right.

101.5-Turn sharp left.

101.7-Cross bridge.

101.3—Bear left and follow wires. 102.3—Pass red barn on left. 168.6-Cross bridge. 168.8-Turn sharp right at brick school

104.7-Cross road. Keep straight abead 166.1-Turn right around store and fol-

ow wires. 106.8—Taylorsville. Keep straight ahead. 107.3—Keep straight ahead.

106.7-Bear left. 108.5—Bear right.
111.1—Keep straight ahead.
113.4—Keep straight ahead.
113.7—Mount Airy. Cross r

111.5 — Mount Airy. Cross railroad. 111.5 — Ridgeville. Cross Baltimore rederick pike, bearing slightly to right. 115.6-Pass road to right. - Pass Frag to Figure - Clagettsville. Straight ahead. - Damascus. Turn sharp left. - Etchison. Turn sharp right.

12.7.—Laytonsville.
128.3—Turn left at blacksmith shop.
128.5—Olney. Toll-gate. Get ticket.
14.5—Toll-gate. Give up ticket.
14.5—Toll-gate. Give up ticket.

146.3-Cross Baltimore and Ohio Rai oad. 152.6-Woodward Building, Fifteenth and

### **NEW STUDEBAKER CARS** STRIKING IN DESIGN

Reduced Weight, Greater Roominess More Powerful Motors Are Prominent Features.

BODY IS UNUSUALLY WIDE

W. C. Long, local Studebaker representative, has received formal notificaof tion of the details of the new Stude baker "Four" and "Six" cars. In addition to many improvements in design the news is of especial interest as it in volves a radically lower scale of prices than anything heretofore asked for cars of such quality. Reduced weight, greater roominess,

ore powerful motors and attractive lines are other points of the announce Additional importance attaches to th

announcement as it contained the first intimation that the Studebaker corpora-tion has added to its line two new body types—a five-passenger "Six" and a three-passenger "Four" roadster. The five-passenger "Six" is listed at \$1,355 and the seven-passenger "Six" at \$1,450, instead of \$1,575 as during the past

The new three-passenger roadster i the most striking departure from the conventional motor car design. The body is unusually wide, seating three persons comfortably. That part of the seat reserved for the driver projects forward about four inches. The rear deck which is covered with aluminum, provide plenty of space for a trunk or other baggage. This new model sells at \$36, which is the same as the figure placed the standard five-passenger "Four"

Without increasing the bore or stroke of either the four or six-eylinder motor Studebaker engineers have practically added about 15 per cent to the power of each. This was done by reducing the weight of the cars without sacrificing strength, and by the use of larger valves, an improved exhaust manifold, concentric piston rings and lighter pis-tons and connecting rods. Timkin bearings and a full floating

rear axle continue as prominent factors in Studebaker construction. All models now carry crowned fenders and overin Studebaker construction. All models now carry crowned fenders and overstate tires, with safety treads in the rear. The equipment on all models includes the Wagner separate-unit starting and lighting system, gasoline gauge, dimming the subject with Gen. Trochu and Mr.

In an been twice decided, he wrote wrote now carry crowned fenders and overstate in October of 1870. Fine Arts Commission Fixes that there was no treasury. Hamilton devised a scheme of finances which rehabilitated the credit of the United States. Later he fell at Weehawken, in the subject with Gen. Trochu and Mr. attachment for head lights, switch locking device, anti-rumble gasoline tank in dash, crowned fenders, Schebler carburetors and nonskid tires on rear wheels.

To insure prompt deliveries in greater quantities than ever before important additions have been made to the Stude baker plants in Detroit and South Bend.

#### BEER COOLED HIS ENGINE.

Tellow House.

Spokane, Aug. 5.—Edward McCarty, driver of an auto truck between Murray and Wallace, Idaho, is authority for the traight ahead to

Turn right with

Spokane, Aug. 5.—Edward McCarty, description of the scenes resulting from a house played on the populace of Partium when they were made to believe that instead of a disastrous defeat the French forces had been victorious at Weissenthe trip over the mountain road recently of water in the auto's tank was exhausted. McCarty had a few bot-tles of beer on board, and the juice of \$1.1-Keep straight ahead with main line the hop was used to cool the engine for the remainder of the journey.

United tSates has 246,573 miles of rail

### PINK TEA DIPLOMACY WON'T MIX IN EUROPEAN BROIL

U. S. Ambassadors in War-

The "pink tea" brand of diplomacy will play no part in the duties of our diplomatic representatives at the cap-itals of nations embroiled in Europe. The possibilities ahead of these gentleparative newcomers in the diplomatic field, include all the horrors of slege, bombardment, famine, and the incon-venience which naturally fails to the lot of nationals in hostile territory. Our diplomatic representatives in Vien-

lin, Paris, St. Petersburg, and have been instructed on the request of interested governments to protect the interests of citizens of countries at war with the nation to which in each case the American Ambassador is accredited.

A series of intensely interesting letters between Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois American Minister to France during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 and '71, furnish striking and dramatic testimony to the trials and tribulations which diplo-mats situated as ours may have to endure. During the slege of Paris Mr. Washburne was in charge of the interests of all nations at war with France, and when the situation became too warm for the comfort of other diplomatic representatives, assumed the same re-sponsibility for virtually all Latin-American chancellories and some Eu-ropean nations. Mr. Washburne stuck it out to the bitter end. His letters telling of the suffering in Paris, the perse-cution of Germans, famine and bom-bardment, are particularly interesting at this time.

Rigid Censorship Maintained. So strict was the military attitude of von Bismarck during the siege of Paris that diplomatic representatives refused the privilege of sending th the German lines to mutual through the German lines to mutual territory official dispatches sealed and in code. Virtually all of the correspondence was sent across the channel to England by such messengers as from time to time passed between the countries with diplomatic privileges. Writing to Secretary of State Hamilton Fish, under date of October 4, 1870, Mr. Warburne says of Count Bismarck's insistnce that all dispatches through his lines | be subject to the inspection of the Prus-sian authorities and contain nothing in relation to the war, "For myself I determined instantly that I would not send dispatches under any such conditions, for I assumed that the government of the

ernment to examine the official dispatches of its diplomatic representatives."

Bismarck further violated the usages of international custom by shelling Paris immediately prior to the conclusion of the siege without warning diplomatic rep-resentatives of his intention.

United States would permit no other gov-

In attempting to protect the German itizens left under his care, Mr. Washurne was informed first that the French ministry had determined to prohibit the departure from Paris of all Germans of military age. Thousands were thrown into prison, and others were subjected to persecution by the populace off Paris. I'pon atrong representations from Mr. Washburne, a large number were permitted to leave the Capital early siege, but many who remained despite the order of expulsion, threw themselves the order of expulsion, threw themselves upon his hands, not only for protection from persecution, but toward the end for food and fuel as well

food and fuel as well After the siege had actually begun, Mr. Washburne had great difficulty even in procuring safe passage fofr Americans

Jules Fayre, they finally agreed to change their determination and let all of our Americans go who wanted to leave." A few days later he concluded another communication: "I am very glad that I have so many of our countrymen safe.

War Times in Paris.

War times in Paris are graphically described by Mr. Washburne in his letters to the State Department. Here is his burg, on the French frontier:

"Things, however, passed on quietly enough until about roon on Saturday, when, as the report goes, a man in the uniform of a courier, or messenger, rode up to the front of the Bourse, where a large crowd had already assembled, and delivered into the hands of a person, who was evidently his confederate, what purported to be an official dispatch, and high cave an account of a great battle having been fought, in which the French had been victorious, taken forty guns, 25,000 prisoners, among whom was included the Crown Prince. The assembled multitude broke out into the wildest should be the people rushed into the streets; the flags were everywhere displayed, men mbraced and kissed each other shedtears of joy. Shouts, vociferations oaths filled the air, and probably such a delirium was never before wit-nessed \* \* \* After the first furor of of New York City, the other member of the first enthusiasm had subsided, some the first entrussasm had subsided, some persons began to suggest that it would be well to inquire a little further into the news, and, of course, the result was that it proved to be a stupendous hoax \* \* \* As it originated at the Bourse. the cry was raised in the crowd, 'A la Bourse' and away the people went, breathing vengeance against the money

Washburne wrote, "and adequate idea of pacious bathing pools, tegnis courts the state of feeling which this extraordibaseball diamonds, and canoeing lagoor

and boys. At precisely at a o'clock and forty-five minutes in the afternoon, by the great clock in the tower of the Hotel de Ville, at one of the windows appeared Gambetta; a little behind him stood Jules Favre and Manuel Arajo; and then and there on that historic spot, Gambretta procelaimed the resultile. that the people could enter in the A Critical Situation.

"Considering the large German pop tion here prior After describing the transports of enthusiasm with which the proclamation was received, he continued:

"During all this time there was no pillage, no havoc, no destruction of property, and the crowd soon retired, leaving the palace under the protection of the National Guard."

The day had been received as the protection of the National Guard." were imprisoned for vagahondage, and many were detained charged with being "The day had been pleasant, and the spies, spies, dangerous persons, etc. \*
Many were too old and infirm to leave.
Some were children left behind who hal
been put out to service; but, perhaps. night was beautiful beyond description. After making a call upon Lord Lyons, I returned to my lodgings to ponder over the events of the day to become memorthe largest number were female don able in history. In a few brief bours of ties, most of whom had been persuaded a Sabbath day I had seen a dynasty fall by their employer to remain, under and a republic proclaimed, and all with-piedges of protection. But as the siege out the shedding of one drop of blood." nented, many of these persons, dis charged by their employers or deno

mediately recognized by our government, the hardships imposed upon Mr. Washburne increased steadily.

"When, in accordance with your directions in July last," he wrote Secretary Fish, about the middle of November, "I distant when the great mass of the poolities and nothing to eat but dry bread. They mediately recognized by our government, for \$4 a pound. They had already burned their last bedstead. They had already burned their last bedstead to sat and nothing to eat but dry bread. They had already burned their last bedstead that had already burned their last bedstead to sat and nothing to eat but dry bread. They had already burned their last bedstead the policies and nothing to eat but dry bread. They had already burned their last bedstead to sat also resource. On a little pallet burne them as not been raised much. Wine is about the middle of November, "I distant when the great mass of the poolities and nothing to eat but dry bread. They had already burned their last bedstead to sat also resource. On a little pallet burne the middle of straw on the floor was a little boy.

Seven years old, so weakened by hunger as to be unable to sit up, or scarcely to distant when the great mass of the poolities.

took upon myself the protection of the led of Paris must live on bread and wine German subjects in France, I had but a faint idea of what the undertaking. In December Mr. Washburne was notiwas going to involve, for I had hardly fied by Secretary Fish that he might supposed it possible that I would be leave Paris whenever he desired. Declining to take advantage of this opportu-nity, he said:

Reasons for Not Leaving.

From the time of the breaking out "The French government having hereof the war, and as soon as it became tofore given them every opportunity for known that the Germans had been leaving, which they did not take advanplaced under my protection, you can well tage of, now declines, for military restofore given them every opportunity for the 'beginning of the end.' The amount leaving, which they did not take advansons, to permit the people of any na-tionality to leave Paris. Therefore, my countrymen now here all look to me for of the bread issued is very poor indeed. imagine, considering so large a population, what would take place in that exciting period. The legation began to be crowded from day to day by persons additionally persons and sistance. Many were thrown into prison, charged with being 'Prussian spies,' many were under arrest as dangerous persons, and the lives and property of others were threatened in their serious persons, and the lives and property of others were threatened in their may arise where it might become important for me to be here. \* I am now furnishing 3fl poor Germans persons, and the Germans from when the expulsion of the Germans from increasing every day."

Sons, to permit the people of any nationally necessary named to leave Paris. Therefore, my this allowance is small, and the quality. This allowance is small, and the quality. This allowance is small, and the quality of the bread issued is very poor indeed. It has only about thirty-one hundredths amount of American property in Paris and ocal large of flour. The balance is made up of outmeal and rice, and some say peas and beans form a part of this admixture. It is a sad sight to see the long lines are rationing very small quantities of noishborhood. \* \* I am now furnishing 3fl poor Germans pendence of the property of the bread issued is very poor indeed. It has only about thirty-one hundredths of flour. The balance is made up of outmeal and rice, and some say peas and beans form a part of this admixture. It is a sad sight to see the long lines are rationing very small quantities of noishborhood. \* \* I am now furnishing 3fl poor Germans pendence of the property of the bread issued is very poor indeed. It has only about thirty-one hundredths of flour. The balance is made up of outmeal and rice, and some say peas and beans form a part of this admixture. It is a sad sight to see the long lines are rationing very small quantities of noishborhood. \* \* I am of the property in the property of the bread issued is very poor indeed. Paris began to be enforced, and when II

tary of the Treasury. Washington, it is said, chose him because he felt that he was the only man in the country who could fill the place in spite of the fact

the most famous dues ever fought in this country, by the hand of Col. Aaron Burr. Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson were contemporaries. The statue of Jefferson, the writer of the Declaration of Indette writer of the Declaration of Indet the most famous duel ever fought in this

twenty-five oil portraits of other Suprema Court jurists. Memorials to Gen. Meade, the Union leader at Gettysburg, to Gen. Nathaniel Green, called the Fox of the Nathaniel Green, called the Fox of the the Union leader at Gettysburg, to Gen.

Nathaniel Green, called the Fox of the American Revolution, who wore out a British army merely by continuing to retreat from it all over the South, and to other national heroes were considered.

Ceptionally well nited to care for the Child."

After much pondering Judge O'Connor pieces of six, which must have extorted every Monday. Wednesday. Friday, and splendid appearance and wondarful prevery other Saturday and Sunday with child.

Col. William W. Harts, of the Engineer Corps, United States, who occupies a supervisory position over public buildings and grounds in the District of Co. A. C. O'Neel Who Built Copper River Railroad Bridge Is Modest.

lumbis, also is a member. All of those named attended the meeting recently held in Washington. Thomas Hastings. Spokane, Wash., Aug. 8.-A. C. O'Neel, the man who built the Copper River Rail-asked to of New York City, the other member of the commission, was absent.

The commission has power to direct many of the building activities in the national capital, and among its special provinces is the supervision of the parksays and the placing of statues in parks, squares, and other public reservations.

Among the matters taken up at the recent meeting were the fixing of the Railway. O'Neel is directing the danger. Among the matters taken up at the re-and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul cent meeting were the fixing of the height of a building in Washington for ous work of placing steel spans over the the Department of the Interior, the se-lection of a sculptor to design a \$20,000 important discrepancy exists between the was alleged, had taken advantage of the false report to get the benefit of a rise of about i per cent in the stocks. Never were money changers more summarily driven out of their temple. In a few moments all persons in the Bourse were money changers more were money changers more summarily driven out of their temple. In a few moments all persons in the Bourse were repealed, some of whom, it is said, were expelled, some of whom, it is said, were thrown head and heels out of the windows and doors.

In striking contrast to the delirium of joy described on the receipt of the false of mind of the populace when the truth news, the same letter tells of the state of mind of the populace when the truth was learned.

"It is difficult to convey to you," Mr."

In striking contrast to the delirium of joy described on the receipt of the false of mind of the populace when the truth was learned.

"It is difficult to convey to you," Mr."

In striking contrast to the delirium of joy described on the receipt of the false of the state of joy described on the receipt of the false contemplated provides for the seating of lower many for the soliders and the occasions was leaded to the was negative to design a 120,000 more and about a dashing and determined engineer of the slate of children accompanied by Catherine dashing and determined engineer of the state of children accompanied by Catherine dashing and determined engineer of the story. He sakes iron trail and the engineer of the spokes iron trail and the engineer of the story. He sakes iron trail and the engineer of the spokes iron trail and the engineer of the story. He sakes iron trail and the engineer of the story. He sakes iron trail and the engineer of the story. He sakes iron trail and the engineer of the story. He sakes iron trail and the engineer of the story. He sakes iron trail and the engineer of the story. He sakes iron trail and the engineer of the story. He sakes iron trail and the engineer of the story. He sakes iron trail and the engineer of the story. He sakes iron olassic Army-Navy football game a sporttoo busy the last two years to read all
of the difficult to convey to you," Mr.

"It is difficult to convey to you," Mr.
Ing fixture of the National Capital. Caof the book of which he is the hero.

Washburne wrote, "and adequate idea of the state of feeling which this extraordinary news from the battlefields, to which was added the declaration of the alege of Paris, and the convocation of the solid course, an arboretum and conservation of the solid course, an arboretum and conservation of the first revolution. The whole time of the first revolution. The whole people seem paralyzed by the terrible events which have burst upon them in such rapid and fearful succession."

Overturn of Bonaparte Dynasty.

A fw days later Mr. Washburne was able to describe to his chief the overturning of the Bonaparte dynasty and the declaration of a republic in Paris. He tells of the interruption of a session of the Corps Legislatif which he attended, which had been convoked for the purpose of instituting a government for national defense.

"The ball was filled with dust," he packs were chosen because of the state benature to the building of the Bull was filled with dust," he packs were chosen because of with 28,00 to \$7,000 mag.

wrote describing the scene in the legislative chamber, after soldlers and populace had taken galession. "and a rough looking man was in the Bresident's chair, surrounded by a number of men soldlers and the people were occupying the seats of the deputies, writing 'letting away. For days, and I may even their pasagorts and the means of getting and the people and the people were occupying the seats of the deputies, writing 'letting away. For days, and I may even their pasagorts and the means of getting and the people and the people and the people were occupying the seats of the deputies, writing 'letting away. For days, and I may even their pasagorts and the means of getting away. For days, and I may even their pasagorts and the means of getting away. Tor days, and I may even their pasagorts and the means of getting away. For days, and I may even their pasagorts and the means of getting away. For days, and I may even their pasagorts and the means of getting the visus of the sorting away. For days, and I may even their pasagorts and the means of getting the visus of the guard the people and the people and the people and the people and the pasagorts and the means of getting the visus of their pasagorts and I may even their pasagorts and I may even their pasagorts and I may even their pasagorts and the means of getting the visus of their pasagorts and I may even their pasagorts

week previous.
"The number of poor Germans who are coming to me for aid is increasing very fast. They now number 1,547 and are increasing daily."

January 2, 1871: . . . The excessive and exceptional cold weather continue and the suffering in the city is increas ing steadily. The fuel famine is likely to become as severe as the food famine. The deaths in the city for the last week, independent of the number dying in the military hospitals, amounted to the frightful number of 3,260. frightful number of 1,32a.

number of indigent Germana who are now calling on me for assistance is increasing fearfully. It amounts today to 1,753. They are suffering severely in spite of all I can do for them."

Shells Fall in Paris. By January 9, Prussian shells had com-

By January 2, Prussian sneis had com-menced to fall in Paris. "A great many shells have fallen in the city, on the left bank of the river, particularly in the, neighborhood of Luxemburg and the Pantheon. Some twenty or thirty people The State Department archives contain this description of the flight of the empress that night. A letter from our minister to Belgium, J. R. Jones.

"Dr. Evans, an American dentist, of Paris, was in to see me two or threed days since, and told me that on Sunday p. m., September 4, the empress accompaned by a Mme. Bretton, left the Tulleries as the crowd was rushing in took a little hack they found on the attreet and drove to his house where they remained until 5 o'clock the next morning, when he took the ladies in his carriage, accompanied by Dr. Crane, and drove fifty-six miles on their way to Trouville. Near Trouville they took a little sail vessel, of thirty-eight tons, and crossed over to the list of Wight, being twenty hours in crossing, the whole party being literally drenched from the washing of the waves over the little boat."

From the time of the proclamation of the new republic, which was almost immediately recognized by our government, the hardships imposed upoh Mr. Wash-tune for the product of the proclamation of the new republic, which was almost immediately recognized by our government, the hardships imposed upoh Mr. Wash-tune for the product of the mediately recognized by our government, the hardships imposed upoh Mr. Wash-tune for the product of the mediately recognized by our government, the hardships imposed upoh Mr. Wash-tune for the product of the wash-tune for the product of the seed to the last search of the seed to the last search of the product of the seed to the question. A turkey and nothing to eat but dry bread They had already burned their last bedeteaf the product of the gestion of the great to fair the city. On the left bank of the river, particularly in the street and fing the product of the protessor of the river, particularly in the street und into the street und into the street, only to be arrested and imprisons. The product of the protessor of them tills confident to street und do the trip product of the protessor of the river, particularly in the street und forthe protessor to be given them, and now hope to get them through, unless this siege shall last forever. The number that we are last forever. The number that we are now assisting is 2,009, an increase of 286 in one week

January 25, 1871, Mr. Washburne wrote The past week has been one of great interest. The government issued its or-der for the rationing of bread on the 18th instant, which is an evidence of the beginning of the end. The amount except children under five years of age, who receive one-half of that quantity. This allowance is small, and the quality increasing every day."

Pive days after this was written, negoDecember 12, 1870: "Everything seems tiations for an armistice were described

# their historical connections, Alexander Hamilton, the brilliant young American who at nineteen years of age was a member of Gen. Washington's staf and later was comander-in-chief of the United States army, was the first Secretary of the Treasury Washington, It is

Mrs. C. Condict, "Best Dressed Woman in Evanston, Ill.," Pleads in Vain for Daughter.

CHILD GOES TO HER FATHER

to other national heroes were considered her mother, as well as half the summer the Royal Guard of Prussia, with the

of her summer vacation with her father. While she was there her father invited crowd seemed to be awed into silence neighboring children into his home. Parties were held frequently, at which

Her playmates were absent. Furthermore, she did not like her mother's flat as well as her father's large house.

Her longing for the home of her father increased every minute. At last she stole out of her mother's home and walked four miles to the big house of her father and reappeared there the same.

day if she was going to return to her mother's home he replied: "You can't drive a horse to water, but you can't make it drink. Judge for yourself."

There is neither song nor shout in her streets. The whole population make it drink. Judge for yourself."

Letters of American Minister to France, Mr. Wasburne, During the Franco-Russian War, Furnish Striking Testimony of Obstacle to Be Surmounted.

by Mr. Washburne in a letter to the Secretary, and February 5, with the siege suspended, provisions commenced to come into Paris. Speaking of the con-ditions up to that time, Mr. Washburne wrote: "The lower classes of the city wrote: the last month of the siege. have, during the last month of the siege, suffered untold miseries of cold and hun-ger, and with a patience and fortitude which does them credit. Indeed the suffering of all classes has been very great, and it might be said that all classes have sustained the sufferings and privations of the siege in a manner that must excite the wonder and admiration of the world. \* \* While there has been a great deal of hostility against me among a certain number of the populaamong a certain number of the popula-tion of Paris during the slege, and while I have been assailed in the clubs and it the newspapers on account of my pro-tection of the Germans, I have no cause whatever for complaint against the gov ernment of the national defense been treated by them with the greates kindness and with all the consideration due to me as the diplomatic rep ative of our country.

Paris Light-Hearted Again.

February 23, the day before the ocupation of Paris by 30,000 Germans, M Washburne wrote: "Provisions are now plenty and cheaper than before the siege The great want here now is the means of locomotion, the greater of locomotion, the greater number of the horses having been killed for food dur-ing the siege. \* \* \* Paris has already come again quite Parisian, and during the last few pleasant days the street have been filled by the same hearted population, presenting that cheer-ful aspect which so peculiarly belongs to this historic city.

One day later this same bright heart-edness was again blotted out by the en-trance of the Germans who were to remain until the final ratification peace treaty with Germany. trance into the city is described dra matically and at length by Mr. Wash irne in a letter of Marh 1, 1871, in par as follows

"Sir: They have come in. At 9 o'clock this morning three blue hussars entered the Port Maillot, proceeded up the Ave the Port Mailiot, proceeded up the Avenue of the Grand Army and walked their horses slowly down the magnificent avenue of the Champs Elysees with capules cocked and fingers who have been socked and fingers. bines cocked and fingers upon the trig ger. These hussars looked carefully inte the side streets and proceeded slowly own the avenue. But few people werout at that early hour in the morning Soon after, six made their appearance Soon after, six made their appearance by the same route, and every few min tes thereafter the number Then came in the main body vance guard, numbering about 1,000 men consisting of cavairy and infantry, Ba-varian and Prussian, forming part of

the Eleventh Corps, under the command

of Gen. Kamichi

"By this time the crowd on the Champs Elysees had increased and met the advancing Germans with hisses and insult portion of the German troops thes halted and with great deliberation loaded their pieces, whereat the crowd, com posed of boys and 'roughs,' incontinently took to their heels. According to a pre-vious understanding among the French, all the shops and restaurants along the route had been closed, but notwithstanding their vigorous assertiveness, that ne consideration whatever would induc-them to look upon or speak to the 'Prussians. I found, on going to the Champs Elysees at 9:30 o'clock, a large number of them attracted thither by a curiosity which they were unable to resist. Is walking down the avenue to the point where the main body of the force had nalted, in front of the Palace of Indusry, notwithstanding the vehement pro testations that had been made that ne Frenchman would look at or speak to a German soldier, I counted a body of twenty-five French people—men, women and children-in the most cordial frate nization with the German soldiers.

past 1 o'clock in the afternoon that the Royal Guard of Prussia in four solid PLANS FOR A STADIUM

The writer of the Declaration of Independence, is to be created adjacent to the state Department Building, because, as Secretary of State, he did much to place this country on a basis from which the ments in This City.

Another step toward making Washington the model city for all American municipalities, recently was taken when the Fine Arts Commission, a body of article Fine Arts Commission are provided the Arc of Triumph Them a company of Unians, with the State Provided and because, as Secretary of State, he did much to place this country on a basis from which the saw which he are the husband. Wallace R. Condict, a wealthy real estate dealer, Judge O'Condict, and the husband. Wallace R. Condict, a wealthy real estate dealer, Judge O'Condict, and the husband. Wallace R. Condict, a wealthy real estate dealer, Judge O'Condict, and the husband. Wallace R. Condict, and the husband. Wallace R. Co

And the Line Continues

racation.

He ruled that she should spend every which had been massed around the He ruled that she should spend every Tuesday and Thursday from 2 to 8 p. m. and every other Saturday from 11 a. m. to 8 p. m. with her father. She should also spend the other half of the summer also spend the other half of the summer the balcony of the apartment of Mr. also spend the other half of the summer with him.

During the trial, when Catherine was asked to choose between her parents, she said that she loved both, but that she preferred to live with her father if she had to make a choice. "He buys presents for me and takes me auto riding." she said.

Catherine was they sweet of the sidewalks on either side of the champ were on the sidewalks on either side of the troops were of insulting cries, but as they pourse thicker and faster and forming by companies as they sweet down the sweet thicker and faster and forming by companies as they sweet down the sweet the said. Catherine spent the first two weeks panies as they swept down the avenu

walked four miles to the big house of her father and reappeared there the same day she had been sent away.

Catherine refused to listen to the pleadings of her mother to return. When she was informed that her mother wished to speak to her over the telephone she refused to answer it. Mrs. Condict finally was forced to appeal to Judge O'Connor for aid.

On last Friday Judge O'Connor went to the home of the girl accompanied by her mother. Catherine insisted that she carriage to be seen, unless a hearse shall her mother. Catherine insisted that she loved her father more than her mother and refused to go to her mother's home.

When Mr. Condict was asked yester—

When Mr. Condict was asked yester—

"Paris seems literally to have died out

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